

Statewide E-Government Steering Committee E-Grants for Transforming State Government

Explanation of Process for Analyzing and Approving E-Grant Requests
September 28, 2000

Background

At its July meeting, the E-Government Steering Committee approved the E-Grants Policy, which describes the concepts, purposes, process, procedures, evaluation criteria, and other pertinent information for awarding e-grants for proposed agency e-government applications. Total available funds for e-grants are \$4 million. The primary intent of e-grants is to encourage and assist agencies in the development and implementation of e-government applications that are citizen/business-focused, offer high impact benefits, and produce results in the near-term.

Per the defined timetable, agencies submitted e-grant requests to the E-Government Project Office August 31. A review team of senior ITS personnel closely involved in the statewide e-government initiative reviewed and evaluated the requests and prepared an analysis of them. The results are provided in the Preliminary Analysis Worksheet, which is attached. This analysis was performed to assist the E-Government Steering Committee in the awarding of e-grants at its September meeting.

Evaluation Criteria for Analyzing E-Grant Requests

As described in the E-Grants Policy, the following criteria were used in the evaluation of e-grant requests submitted by the agencies:

- Submission by August 31, 2000.
- Impact in transforming state government - intent is to move state government to a more service oriented position - candidate applications should focus on the enabling of services and transactions among citizens, agencies and/or other government organizations, rather than just the providing of or the exchange of information.
- Certification of no alternative funding sources - e-grant provides funding of last resort.
- Risk adjusted cost/benefit analysis.
- Business/program impacts:
 - Contributions to agency mission, business needs, and program goals and objectives.

- Enabler for business process reengineering and program restructuring for greater performance.
- Positive impact to the state as a whole for implementation.
- Negative impact to the state as a whole for rejection or delay.
- Meets statewide objectives of the E-Government Steering Committee:
 - Citizen-centric approach.
 - Shared vision for common business models/processes and shared technical infrastructure/services.
 - Standards-based approach for infrastructure and applications (components work together and are as reusable as possible).

Key Statistics

The table below provides key statistics for the e-grant application requests.

Description	Number of Requests	Dollar Value of Requests
Requests submitted	37	\$11,391,990
Requests withdrawn	(2)	(560,500)
Requests analyzed	35	10,831,490
Requests offering highest impact services to the public and/or presenting best opportunities for transferable business or technical models	13	4,041,300
Requests offering good to high impact services to the public	9	3,051,345
Request not meeting transaction-oriented or implementation timetable criteria of the E-Grants Policy	13	3,738,845

Rationale for Analysis

In summary, the e-grant evaluation criteria listed above identify those requests which will advance the growth of e-government in the state both in offering immediate high impact returns and in building a foundation for expansion of e-government services in the future. Several requests provide the opportunity to build model applications that may be transferred to similar business or program processes throughout state government. These transferable application models apply to common processes (such as licenses, permits, reservations, and supply chain management). Other models apply

to common technologies (e.g., e-forms) that may be used in a consistent manner with a broad diversity of types of e-government applications.

While all 37 e-grant applications are meritorious and offer positive impact to the public, the first 13 listed are especially congruent with the statewide approach and the objectives of the E-Government Steering Committee. Not only do they provide significant service improvements for large numbers of citizens, businesses or employees, they also propose applications that may be used as models for similar processes and business/program needs in the same or other agencies. The future use of these models may range from process prototypes, to technical design aids, to reusable code components, as appropriate for each situation. The table below summarizes the service impacts of these first tier applications in the Preliminary Analysis Worksheet, as well as the common, reusable business models or technology offered by them.

Relative Listing	Service Recipients	Transferable Process Model or Technology
1 through 4	Citizens and businesses	Permits and licenses
5 through 8 and 10 and 11	Citizens, businesses and/or employees	E-forms
9 and 12	Citizens, businesses and employees	Reservations
13	Citizens, business and employees	Supply chain management

The nine e-grant requests in the second tier of the Preliminary Analysis Worksheet also meet all criteria in the evaluation process described in the E-Grants Policy. Their potential for giving better and faster services to citizens, businesses or employees is considerable; however, they may not affect as large a number of constituents or offer the extent of transferable models as the first tier applications. The e-grant requests in the third and fourth tiers of the Preliminary Analysis Worksheet are worthwhile and offer beneficial results. These applications, however, do not meet the transaction-oriented service delivery approach or the near-term implementation timetable defined in the E-Grants Policy.